

SONG FOR THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

He worked and he hustled from morning till night,  
But somehow he couldn't succeed;  
He used his best efforts, he tried with his might,  
But somehow he couldn't succeed.  
He bore up with fortitude under the strain,  
Whenever he failed he tried over again;  
His character stood without over a stain—  
But somehow he couldn't succeed.  
He bent to his task in the world with a will,  
But somehow he couldn't succeed.  
The sweets that he coveted to him were but nil,  
But somehow he couldn't succeed.  
He plodded along in the very same way  
Day in and day out, with but little to say;  
He bent to his labors, gave little to play—  
But somehow he couldn't succeed.  
He answered a jibe or a jest with a smile,  
But somehow he couldn't succeed.  
His heart always generous, though heavy the while,  
But somehow he couldn't succeed.  
Whenever a thorn pierced his flesh on the road,  
He shut his teeth tight and shifted the load;  
He plucked not a neat reaped from the seeds  
That he sowed—  
And somehow he couldn't succeed.  
He was one, only one, from the millions hurled,  
Who somehow could never succeed;  
He traveled his way through a cold, dreary world,  
And never, could never succeed.  
But he used his best efforts in playing his part,  
The burden he carried oft made the tears start—  
And yet through it all a song welled from his heart:  
This man who could never succeed.  
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

IN THE OVEN.

BY R. W. CHILD.

I AM inclined to think that a girl's wit is quicker than a man's in a tight place, if the place is tight enough.  
Mr. Colchester had spoken after we had been silently sitting for several minutes watching the mist that was creeping over the moonlit water and listening to the chirp of the crickets in the grass. He always began a story by stating the moral. His way was to present some conclusion and then prove it by a personal experience.  
"I was thinking of my sister," he explained. "She once saved us both from a fearful death. If it had not been for her ready wit I should have been a biscuit!"  
At this every one straightened up perceptibly. Mr. Colchester's stories were always interesting.  
"Perhaps all of you do not know that my father was a cracker manufacturer," he continued, "and that he had a shop with machinery and three ovens in it. Of course that would be considered nothing to-day, when there are bakeries that supply thousands of people in every part of the country, but when I was a boy I remember I used to wonder that there were enough mouths to consume all that my father's workmen made.  
"I often went down to the shop, for it was really fascinating to watch the mixers turning the great rolls of dough over and over, and see the cutting machines chopping a long strap of it into little sticky lumps. Then old Carberry, the baker, would toss the pieces which had been patted and molded by hand on the tiled floor of the oven. Sometimes my sister Margaret used to go with me, for we were great chums, and it was on one of those occasions that we got into trouble.  
"The day, I remember, had been rainy, and after a discouraging attempt to amuse ourselves in the house, Margaret said, 'Let's take umbrellas and go down to the bakery.'  
"I was so glad of the suggestion that I forgot it was the noon hour, when the men would be gone and the machinery shut down. It wasn't until we saw the deserted room that we remembered it.  
"Well," said I, "we are bright, aren't we? But let's look round—I'll tell you, let's look at the cool oven."  
"Cool oven?" exclaimed Margaret, in surprise.  
"I explained to her that in the ordinary course of business only two ovens were used, and that unless there were extra orders there was always one oven which was out of commission, being shut off from the furnaces below by the big sheet-iron dampers.  
"I raised the latch of the heavy door and bent down to look across the flat, tiled surface inside.  
"It's just like a cave, isn't it, Bob?" cried my sister; and I laughed at the idea and asked her whether she expected to see a bear or a robber walk out.  
"Of course I don't!" she said, for she always was on her guard against my making fun of her. "Let's crawl in."  
"All right," said I, touching the brick walls to make sure I hadn't made a mistake; and then I followed her inside through the gloomy opening.  
"Will it get my dress dirty?" Margaret asked, out of the darkness.  
"No, indeed," said I. "They have to keep these ovens clean as can be. They're fussy about every speck of dust."  
"I had hardly finished when the iron door behind us shut with a resounding clang. One of the workmen who had come back to work had closed it!  
"O Bob," cried my sister, with a little scream of fright, "we're shut in!"  
"Like two biscuits," I laughed. "All we have to do is to shout and some one will come."  
"But Margaret was really scared, and groped her way near me to put her hand on my shoulder. I confess the darkness and the close, stuffy air were far from cheerful.  
"I began to call as loud as I could,

CLEARING WAY TO PEACE

Japanese To Withdraw War Bill and Indemnity Claim.

WILL SELL THE HALF OF SAKHALIN.

The Price to Be Fixed by an International Commission Such as the President Has Suggested—Indications That the Mikado Has Approved Mr. Roosevelt's Proposition—Russians Suspicious of the Japanese.

Japan, it is understood, would at the session of the peace conference Tuesday agree to withdraw her demand for indemnity and propose that an international commission determine the price Russia shall pay for the northern half of Sakhalin Island.  
Such a proposition would throw upon Russia, if she rejects it, responsibility for continuing the war.  
An official of the Russian Foreign Office is reported to have said that the Czar was very favorable to peace almost at any price until after his interview with Emperor William.  
The Mikado and his leading statesmen discussed at Tokyo President Roosevelt's proposition for a compromise.  
The Japanese are supremely confident that should the war continue Marshal Oyama will defeat General Linvitch and take Harbin.

Portsmouth, N. H. (Special).—In a last desperate effort to secure the restoration of friendly relations between their country and Russia the Japanese plenipotentiaries will Tuesday make concessions that it is hoped may lead up to peace.  
To President Roosevelt is due the credit of having produced this conciliatory move on the part of Japan, for it is upon suggestions submitted by him to the Tokyo government that the new proposals are based.  
While the Russians profess emphatically that they do not know what the Japanese representatives intend to offer or, indeed, that they will offer anything at all in the way of modified conditions, they have heard unofficially that the plan of settlement to be proposed by Japan will embrace an adjustment of the embarrassing money question by a commission of neutrals. This proposition is entirely unacceptable to the Czar's envoys, if their attitude is correctly represented and they are not inclined to believe that the situation will be materially improved by any such tenders. Still the outlook for peace must be regarded as brighter, particularly when it is kept in mind that the President has accomplished much and is still working.

It was officially admitted by the Japanese that they received new instructions, and that they have been informed of the result of the meeting at Tokyo between the Emperor, the cabinet officers and the elder statesmen. They admit also that they will make concessions, if such a course becomes necessary.  
Japan's new proposal, based on a suggestion from President Roosevelt, which the Mikado and his ministers approved, is that the matter of a money payment by Russia to Japan shall be confined entirely to a price for the cession to Russia of the northern part of Sakhalin Island, this price to be fixed by a commission of disinterested persons of eminent standing in their respective countries, and to be nominated, or chosen, by Russia and Japan in equal numbers.  
In assenting to such a proposal Japan waives all claim to remuneration for the costs of the war and leaves for adjustment only the bare question of the amount Russia shall pay to get back part of Sakhalin.

20 PEOPLE DROWNED AT SEA.

Steamer Peonic Sinks Off Florida Coast—Only Two Lives Saved.

Fernandina, Fla. (Special).—Twenty men, constituting all but two of the officers and crew of the American steamship Peonic, bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans with coal, were drowned by the sinking of that vessel off the coast of Florida. The disaster was the result of a fierce gale which raged along the coast during the night and early morning.  
Lashed by the storm, an immense wave struck the vessel with terrific force about 12.30 o'clock A. M. The impact, coming just as the vessel was making a turn, caused a shift of the cargo, and the vessel leaned over and sank immediately. The accident occurred so quickly that only two of those aboard her—an Indian and a Spaniard—were able to save themselves. They succeeded in getting into a lifeboat, reached Amelia Beach about noon, and on landing told the story of the disaster.  
These men could speak no word of English. They said they were the only survivors of the crew of the Peonic, commanded by Captain Jones.

Cholera in Manila.

Manila (By Cable).—An outbreak of cholera in Manila has been reported. It is thought that it is due to green vegetables from Hongkong. Two soldiers died at Camp McKinley, which is now quarantined. In the city several natives and one American woman have died. The surgeons of the board of health say that the disease is not serious, and that heroic efforts will be made to place it under control.

Twenty Actors Injured.

Berlin (By Cable).—The collapse of the timber work of a terrace 16 feet above the stage during a rehearsal at the Metropole Theatre, while 30 performers were on the terrace and the stage was crowded, caused the injury of 20 persons. Panic-stricken actors and actresses rushed into the streets in stage attire. It is feared that four of the injured will die. Max Steiden, the most popular comic singer in Berlin, being among the number. Nearly all of the others injured are young girls.

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A couple registered at the Hotel Ten Eyck, at Albany, N. Y., last Thursday as Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rogers, of San Francisco, and disappeared from the hotel Friday night, leaving behind them two children, both boys, aged, respectively, six years and six months. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers left without paying their board bill and after getting the hotel to cash a certified check. The children were taken in charge by the commissioner of charities, who swore out warrants for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers for abandoning the children.  
J. Pierpont Morgan took luncheon with the President at Sagamore Hill and discussed with him matters pertaining to the Canton-Hankow Railroad, in China. Mr. Morgan arrived in Oyster Bay shortly after noon on his yacht the Corsair.  
While in Seattle, Wash., Mr. Thos. F. Ryan, who owns a stock control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, said he favored federal supervision of life insurance companies.  
When a committee complained to Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, of the prevalence of crime in that city he pointed to crowded prisons as an evidence of the activity of the police.  
William Ely, who is held by the Chicago police on charges of robbery, is said by the police to have squandered \$200,000 in three years.  
John Williams, an aeronaut, was dashed to death by falling 1,200 feet. He released his grasp on the trapeze of his parachute.  
Edgar Stachelberg, member of a cigar manufacturing firm of Tampa, Fla., has been challenged by one of his employees to fight a duel because Stachelberg ordered his employees to cease reading anarchistic literature. The challenge will be ignored.  
In his annual report to the War Department General Wint, commander of the Department of the Missouri, recommends that married men be barred from enlistment and that chaplains be prohibited from marrying soldiers.  
William H. York, aged 77 years, who was one of General Morgan's raiders during the Civil War, is in Jefferson County (Ky.) Jail on the charge of the murder of his brother, aged 86 years.  
Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was a guest of the President at Oyster Bay, and discussed with him matters appertaining to the great undertaking.  
The discovery of oil in the heart of Warren, Pa., has made that town oil crazy. Wells are being sunk in back yards of residents. There has been a phenomenal rise in land values.  
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A Philadelphia man became convinced that he was about to die, and so predicted in a letter to a relative. When about to post the missive he dropped dead.  
A 15-year-old choir boy of Philadelphia has been arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of burglary. The police say he has committed over 40 robberies.  
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The mystery of the loss of trunks and of other baggage in Western cities is believed to have been solved by the Chicago police, who arrested a man and a woman. A search of their rooms revealed evidences of the missing baggage.  
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Japanese warships bombarded and destroyed two Russian guard stations on the Amur River.  
Since the peace negotiations have been in progress both the Japanese and Russian armies in Manchuria have been reinforced.  
A Chinese imperial edict declares that telephones and telegraphs throughout the country are government monopolies.

PRESIDENT TAKES DIVE

Goes Down on a Submarine in the Sound.

WAS SUBMERGED FOR FIFTY MINUTES.

President Roosevelt Spends Three Hours, All Told, on Board the Plunger and the Submarine Is Put Through All Her Maneuvers for His Benefit—The Boat Behaved Beautifully, Though a Heavy Sea Was On.

Oyster Bay, L. I. (Special).—President Roosevelt late in the afternoon made a descent in Long Island Sound on board the submarine torpedo boat Plunger. He was aboard the vessel about three hours. At one time the little boat was submerged for 50 minutes, and in that time was put through all of the submarine exercises of which she is capable.  
The President expressed his delight at the novel experience, and said that he was immensely impressed with the boat and with the manner in which she was handled. In thus braving the dangers of submarine maneuvering the President has endeavored himself to naval officers and men the world over, and made Lieut. Charles H. Nelson, commander of the Plunger, the proudest and happiest man in the United States Navy.  
The President's intention not only to make a personal inspection of the tiny vessel, likely to prove so deadly in naval warfare, but to make a submarine descent in it was reached after a conference with Lieutenant Nelson. The Plunger's commander explained to President Roosevelt the operations of the boat and assured him that a trip on her and a descent into the depths of Long Island Sound would be as devoid of danger as would be a trip on a New York subway express train.  
The President long has desired to watch the operations of a submarine torpedo-boat at close range, and before this would have made a trip in one had he not been deterred from making the risk by advice of his friends and official associates. Convinced by the logic of Lieutenant Nelson, he arranged to take a trip on the Plunger and to see the little vessel perform all her wonderful maneuvers while he was on board.  
The special trial of the boat, with the President on board, took place between 3 and 6 o'clock on Long Island Sound, just off the entrance to Oyster Bay. Shortly after a o'clock the President went aboard the Plunger in one of the launches of the naval yard Sylph, which he boarded at the J. West Roosevelt pier.  
As soon as the President had descended into the boat the manholes were closed, and, conveyed by the naval tender Apache, the Plunger started for the sound. No maneuvers were attempted until the vessel was well beyond the entrance to the bay. A stiff northeast breeze kicked up a heavy sea in the sound, but the Plunger behaved beautifully. The water where the trial took place is about 40 feet deep, too shallow, in the opinion of Lieutenant Nelson and his experts, to enable the vessel to do her best work. Soon after the vessel reached the necessary depth of water she was directed downward until she rested on the bottom of the sound. Then the mechanism of the craft was explained minutely to the President by Lieutenant Nelson, so that he afterward experienced no difficulty in understanding the maneuvers which were performed.  
While the President was thus resting on the bottom of the sound in a submarine boat a storm 40 feet above him was raging unnoticed. The rain descended in torrents and the northeast whipped the water into big rollers, but it was as quiet and peaceful where the President sat as an easy parlor would be.  
Explanations of the working of the Plunger being completed, Lieutenant Nelson began to put her through her paces. From the bottom, porpoise diving was tried, that is, the boat would ascend to the surface of the sound for several seconds, long enough to enable her commander to sight any warship that might be within view, and then dive again immediately. After this maneuver had been repeated a few times, the Plunger was sunk down a distance of 20 feet below the surface and her engines stopped. Then the engines were reversed and the boat ascended to the surface backward.  
Lieutenant Nelson made his boat perform the remarkable feat of diving to a depth of 20 feet and while going at full speed at that depth, reversing her course. The complete turn occupied only one minute. Subsequently the engines were stopped and the vessel was submerged to a depth of 20 feet. There she was kept motionless as a demonstration of her ability to remain in that position for hours while awaiting an opportunity to launch one of her torpedoes at a vessel of a blockading squadron which might be passing or repassing a given point.

Burglars Blow Open Safes.

Flemington, N. J. (Special).—Burglars blew the safe in the Three Bridges Postoffice to atoms early the other morning. Enough nitroglycerine was used to wreck a dozen safes. The thieves secured \$6 in cash and between 140 and \$150 in postage stamps. The burglars did not disturb the mail matter, but carried away a bundle of papers belonging to Postmaster Wood. The money drawer, containing a small amount of cash and stamps, was not forced open. Frank H. Van Syckle's meat market was broken into, but nothing of value was taken. Surrounding towns were quickly notified to be on the lookout for suspicious characters, but no arrests have been made.

W. C. Hardison a Suicide.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—W. C. Hardison, of Wadesboro, N. C., identified with various manufacturing enterprises, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, only half an hour after reaching home from Blowing Rock, where he had been on account of his health. He died almost instantly. The act is attributed to ill health, coupled with recent heavy losses occasioned by the failure of the Independent Cotton Oil Company, of Darlington, S. C. Mr. Hardison was owner of one of the mills controlled by this company.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

FROM PLACE TO PLACE

Yellow Fever is Fast Becoming Scattered.

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It Has Also Reappeared at Providence—Failure to Isolate the Scourge Has Another Panic of Quarantine Through Louisiana—In New Orleans the Situation Continues to Improve.

New cases.....  
Deaths.....  
Total.....  
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The Board of Health at Natchez, Miss., announce 6 cases of yellow fever there.  
New Orleans, La. (Special).—The United States Marine Hospital Service has agreed to take charge of the fruit shipments from Port Chalmette, so as to meet the objections of Surgeon General Wyman. The fruit cars will not go through New Orleans. This arrangement will permit of handling the fruit trade through the Mississippi River, relieve the congestion at Mobile and the famine in the West.

The State Board of Health, having made an investigation of the test conditions at Patterson, has concluded that the vigorous measures are needed there, and has placed Dr. C. L. Norton in charge. The civil authorities will report to him and receive orders from him. So far the efforts to check the disease in Patterson having produced no practical results; fortunately the disease is milder there than anywhere else in the South, the death rate being only one-half of one per cent. Why this is so has not been yet learned.

On the other hand, the situation is bad at Lee, the fishing settlement on Bayou Lafourche, where there are 223 cases. There are now three doctors there. The fishing business is completely suspended, and the people are short of provisions and medicines. These, however, are being supplied by the authorities, and ample provision will be made for the healthy as well as for the sick. They are simple fisher folk, obey all sanitary instructions, and seem heartily thankful for what is being done for them. Unfortunately, through their ignorance and lack of a resident doctor they let the disease get firmly seated in every house in the settlement before notifying the health authorities.

Dr. Krauss has been placed in charge at Lake Providence, where the recurrence of the fever, after having once been crushed out, has caused much disappointment. It is restricted to the negroes, only one white person being sick, whereas of old the negroes were believed to be immune.

The discovery of yellow fever at Gulfport, Miss., was, it now appears, made at New Orleans, just as that at Mississippi City was discovered by the Alabama health authorities.

CHARGED WITH EIGHT HUSBANDS.

Woman, 25 Years Old, Accused of "Bigamy" and Perjury.

Philadelphia (Special).—Known to have four husbands living, a woman, Mrs. Marion Hepler, also known at various times as Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Neithcott, living at 4934 Thompson street, was sent to Moyamensing prison in default of \$800 bail on charges of perjury and bigamy.

So far no record has been shown that she was legally married to any of the eight husbands, and are all alive. In less than three years this woman, who is about 25 years old, was married three times in churches within a radius of 20 blocks. After marriage to her last husband she lived within half a square of two of her former spouses. At no time did she live a year with any husband, the majority of whom deserted her.

Elmer Smith, of 4964 Kershaw street, who was her husband for nine months after July, 1900, and who caused her arrest, furnishes the following list of husbands in the order of marriage: George Neithcott, Dennis Quinn, Elmer Smith, William Cox, Walter Mitchell, Frank Pierson, John Malone and Harry Hepler.

WANTS TO RACE AIRSHIPS.

Aeronaut Knabenshue Issues Challenge to Another Flyer.

New York (Special).—A. Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo aeronaut, who aroused all New York by his airship cruise, practically challenged Leon Stevens, of 305 West Forty-seventh street, to an airship race between the Toledo II. and the California Arrow for \$5,000 a side.

"I am willing to meet him any time," said the man who has twice won over this city. "I will race him in an airship he can get."

Knabenshue, having twice viewed this city from aloft while sailing in his airship, took a look around on the level on which ordinary humanity lives, taking his crew through the financial district, Chinatown and the East Side, and then going up to Grant's Tomb.

Japanese Transport Sunk.

Nagasaki (By Cable).—The British steamer Heralong and the Japanese transport Kinglo collided at 10 o'clock P. M. in the Inland Sea. The transport was sunk and 160 men were drowned.

Oil and Coal Lands.

Mexico City, Mexico (Special).—A project is under consideration in the Department of Mines for amending laws relating to oil and coal lands that instead of being the sole property of owners, as at present, oil lands may be explored by the State, suggested that the coal and oil lands be placed on the public domain.

FINANCIAL.

So far this year Missouri Pacific's net earnings have increased \$17,000. In July the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh's net earnings increased \$84,000.

Japanese and Russian bonds were weak in London, reflecting the unfavorable situation at Portsmouth.

A despatch from London said that the Rothschilds put \$5,000,000 of cash on the market, and thereby caused a drop in money.

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Remaining under treatment.....  
The Board of Health at Natchez, Miss., announce 6 cases of yellow fever there.  
New Orleans, La. (Special).—The United States Marine Hospital Service has agreed to take charge of the fruit shipments from Port Chalmette, so as to meet the objections of Surgeon General Wyman. The fruit cars will not go through New Orleans. This arrangement will permit of handling the fruit trade through the Mississippi River, relieve the congestion at Mobile and the famine in the West.

The State Board of Health, having made an investigation of the test conditions at Patterson, has concluded that the vigorous measures are needed there, and has placed Dr. C. L. Norton in charge. The civil authorities will report to him and receive orders from him. So far the efforts to check the disease in Patterson having produced no practical results; fortunately the disease is milder there than anywhere else in the South, the death rate being only one-half of one per cent. Why this is so has not been yet learned.

On the other hand, the situation is bad at Lee, the fishing settlement on Bayou Lafourche, where there are 223 cases. There are now three doctors there. The fishing business is completely suspended, and the people are short of provisions and medicines. These, however, are being supplied by the authorities, and ample provision will be made for the healthy as well as for the sick. They are simple fisher folk, obey all sanitary instructions, and seem heartily thankful for what is being done for them. Unfortunately, through their ignorance and lack of a resident doctor they let the disease get firmly seated in every house in the settlement before notifying the health authorities.

Dr. Krauss has been placed in charge at Lake Providence, where the recurrence of the fever, after having once been crushed out, has caused much disappointment. It is restricted to the negroes, only one white person being sick, whereas of old the negroes were believed to be immune.

The discovery of yellow fever at Gulfport, Miss., was, it now appears, made at New Orleans, just as that at Mississippi City was discovered by the Alabama health authorities.

CHARGED WITH EIGHT HUSBANDS.

Woman, 25 Years Old, Accused of "Bigamy" and Perjury.

Philadelphia (Special).—Known to have four husbands living, a woman, Mrs. Marion Hepler, also known at various times as Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Neithcott, living at 4934 Thompson street, was sent to Moyamensing prison in default of \$800 bail on charges of perjury and bigamy.

So far no record has been shown that she was legally married to any of the eight husbands, and are all alive. In less than three years this woman, who is about 25 years old, was married three times in churches within a radius of 20 blocks. After marriage to her last husband she lived within half a square of two of her former spouses. At no time did she live a year with any husband, the majority of whom deserted her.

Elmer Smith, of 4964 Kershaw street, who was her husband for nine months after July, 1900, and who caused her arrest, furnishes the following list of husbands in the order of marriage: George Neithcott, Dennis Quinn, Elmer Smith, William Cox, Walter Mitchell, Frank Pierson, John Malone and Harry Hepler.

WANTS TO RACE AIRSHIPS.

Aeronaut Knabenshue Issues Challenge to Another Flyer.

New York (Special).—A. Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo aeronaut, who aroused all New York by his airship cruise, practically challenged Leon Stevens, of 305 West Forty-seventh street, to an airship race between the Toledo II. and the California Arrow for \$5,000 a side.

"I am willing to meet him any time," said the man who has twice won over this city. "I will race him in an airship he can get."

Knabenshue, having twice viewed this city from aloft while sailing in his airship, took a look around on the level on which ordinary humanity lives, taking his crew through the financial district, Chinatown and the East Side, and then going up to Grant's Tomb.

Japanese Transport Sunk.

Nagasaki (By Cable).—The British steamer Heralong and the Japanese transport Kinglo collided at 10 o'clock P. M. in the Inland Sea. The transport was sunk and 160 men were drowned.

Oil and Coal Lands.

Mexico City, Mexico (Special).—A project is under consideration in the Department of Mines for amending laws relating to oil and coal lands that instead of being the sole property of owners, as at present, oil lands may be explored by the State, suggested that the coal and oil lands be placed on the public domain.

FINANCIAL.

So far this year Missouri Pacific's net earnings have increased \$17,000. In July the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh's net earnings increased \$84,000.

Japanese and Russian bonds were weak in London, reflecting the unfavorable situation at Portsmouth.

A despatch from London said that the Rothschilds put \$5,000,000 of cash on the market, and thereby caused a drop in money.